

Please replace the paragraph on page 4, line 4, beginning with "Thereafter, the powder is coated with" as follows:

Thereafter, the powder is coated with a metallic or non-metallic alkoxide solution. The alkoxide solution is formed by the reaction of an alcohol with a metal or non-metal being 1 to 50 weight percent of the alcohol. The metal or non-metal may be preferably selected from Mg, Al, Co, K, Na, Ca, Si, Ti or Sr. More preferably, the metal or non-metal is selected from Al, Mg, Ti or Al. The alcohol is preferably selected from methanol or ethanol. When the metal or non-metal is less than 1 weight percent of the alcohol, the coating effect of the metallic alkoxide solution onto the powder is not induced. In contrast, when the metal or non-metal is more than 50 weight percent of the alcohol, the coating layer of the metallic alkoxide solution becomes undesirably thick. A sputtering technique, a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) technique, a dip coating technique and other general-purpose coating techniques may be employed for the coating use. Among the techniques, the dip coating technique may be preferably used for coating the metallic or non-metallic alkoxide solution onto the powder.

Please replace the paragraph on page 4, line 18, beginning with "The alkoxide-coated powder is" as follows:

The alkoxide-coated powder is then dried at 120°C for about 5 hours in an oven. The drying step is to uniformly distribute lithium salts in the powder. Thereafter, the dried powder is heat-treated at temperatures ranged from 200 to 1000°C for 1 to 20 hours under an oxidation atmosphere where dry air or oxygen is blowing. When the heat-treating temperature is lower than 200°C, the metallic or non-metallic alkoxide solution coated on the powder is not crystallized so that it prohibits free movement of lithium ions in the active material. It is preferable that the heat-treating step is performed at temperatures ranged from 300 to 900°C for 1 to 10 hours. This heat-